FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BLOC IPU COORDINATION MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD022218 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 2 (MTI) -- The regular coordination meeting of the socialist countries' IPU groups was held in Budapest on March 1-2 with the attendance of representatives of the legislations of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the PDR of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

According to the communique released Wednesday, the participants of the conference discussed the resolutions and results of the 69th IPU Conference (Rome, 1982) and preparations for and the agenda of the Helsinki Conference of IPU to be held from April 24 to 29, 1983. The conference expressed deep concern over a resolution adopted in Rome last year which -- in spite of the negative vote of several delegations -- appointed Seoul as the scene of the 70th Conference of IPU.

The participants stated: At the Helsinki meeting it is necessary to examine the question of holding the 70th IPU Conference -- with the agreement of the majority of the IPU groups -- in another country.

The Budapest conference discussed also preparations for the 5th Inter-Parliamentary European Security and Cooperation Conference to take place in the Hungarian capital from May 30 to June 5. The meeting took place in a constructive and friendly spirit.

The heads of the attending delegations were seen Wednesday by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

POLAND, CEMA DISCUSS CONSTRUCTION GOODS EXCHANGE

LD021224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The quantity of the reciprocal exchange of goods and services between Poland and the remaining CEMA states is fixed annually in signed bilateral trade agreements. However, there exist possibilities of expanding this turnover.

Just such an offer was made in the sphere of construction by the minister for construction and construction materials industry, Stanislaw Kukuryka, at a meeting with councillors of CEMA country embassies which took place in Warsaw yesterday. The construction export proposals that were presented concern many services including: designing, execution, delivery, and installation of complete construction material plants, such as cement, silicate brick, and building ceramics factories. We can also undertake engineering works and the assembly of various installations.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES IDEOPOLITICAL PROBLEMS

AU021728 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 27 February on page 4 publishes an approximately 600-word ATA report entitled: "In the LCY There Are Oscillations, Doubts, Ideotheoretical Misunderstandings. The Voice of the Working Class Is Not Listened To Although It Has Much To Say -- Admissions From a Meeting For Ideotheoretical Work." This report refers to a recent meeting of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideotheoretical Work held in Belgrade, and is based entirely on TANJUG reports.

The ATA report refers to discussions which took place at the meeting in which delegates expressed doubts about the LCY and focused on contradictions, misunderstandings, and opportunism in the ranks of the LCY on ideopolitical problems. For example, the ATA report states: "At the meeting it was said that 'the League of Communists is paying the price for a one-sided conviction, dating back years, that all attention should be given to economic problems, forgetting that we are divided on many idepolitical problems.' It was also said that the League of Communists objectively finds itself on the defensive not only against the bearers of alien concepts, but against some in its own ranks, because there are many within the party who oscillate, have doubts, and manifest opportunism and even alien influences." ATA further quotes TANJUG in referring to this meeting: "Further on, the Yugoslav agency points out that it was admitted at the meeting that the LC leaders, in an opportunistic manner, avoid having real issues put on the agenda. According to the discussion participants, 'In the party's whole activity the voice of the working class is listened to very little, although it has much to say. The League of Communists has not opened itself enough to be able to express itself through its vanguard.'"

DANISH CP DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS AWP OFFICIALS

AU261948 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist) led by its First Secretary (Klaus Klausen) visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. During its stay the delegation held talks at AWP Central Committee headquarters. The talks, attended by Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, proceeded in a spirit of friendship and internationalist cooperation characterizing the relations between the AWP and the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist). The delegation has left our country.

TREVISIN PLEADS GUILTY AT SPY TRIAL OF ITALIANS

AU021523 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 2 Mar 83

["The Farsetti and Trevisin Trial Resumes" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (BTA) -- The trial of the Italian citizens Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin was resumed here today. Farsetti and Trevisin were detained here on August 26 last year on charges of having taken pictures of a number of military sites. The films with the photographed sites have been found on them. The trial started on December 22 and was adjourned on request of the defence which demanded more time to be able to examine new witnesses living in Italy.

The case which was resumed today is tried by a committee of the Sofia Minicipal Court chaired by Mikhail Menev and Municipal Prosecutor Atanas Atanasov. Though the case is tried at closed doors, in the court room were admitted the charge d'affairs of the Italian Embassy in Bulgaria, Alessandro Pietro Marki [spelling as received], relatives of the defendants, Bulgarian and Italian journalists.

The trying of the case started today with the reading of the indictment against Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin, with which they were previously acquainted. The two Italian citizens are accused of having collected data of secret military character, to be handed over to a foreign state or organization in that state, which is a crime according to Article 104, paragraph I (one) of the criminal code of Bulgaria. The indictment is based on proofs collected by the investigation authorities: photo material found on the defendants, testimonies of witnesses and confessions of Gabriella Trevisin.

The interrogation of Gabriella Trevisin has just started. She pleaded guilty fully confirming her testimony as given at the preliminary inquiry and gave detailed explanations of the crime committed by her and Paolo Farsetti. The trying of the case will continue for several days.

Implicates Farsetti

AU021925 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (BTA) -- This afternoon's session of the trial on the two Italian nationals Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin proceeded with Trevisin's examination. The two Italians are accused of taking pictures of military sites which represent a state secret, in order to pass the pictures on to a foreign state or organisation in such a state.

Gabriella Trevisin pleaded guilty, gave elaborated explanation of what she and Farsetti have done, of the reasons and motives, and begged for the court's leniency.

Trevisin was shown the pictures of military sites, which are the material evidence on the case, and she confirmed they were taken by Farsetti and herself. But she made the explicit reservation that the initiative for this had been Farsetti's. She said: "I was taking the pictures of military sites to his order".

Paolo understood the no-stopping and no-pictures warning signs, but nevertheless he photographed or made me take pictures. He even forced me into taking a picture of a 'picture taking forbidden' signboard. Snapping went on even after we were twice warned by militaries to stop taking any pictures". [quotation marks as received] Gabriella Trevisin stressed: "I think Paolo had to deliver these pictures to the Italian secret services." She added that Farsetti was very well informed on the exact location of the military sites.

There were several things making her think that Paolo Farsetti was working for the secret services. According to her, Paolo used to live beyond his means. He was a very well informed man and knew lots of news before it appeared in the press. "If you know who I really am, you would have been afraid of (me?), he kept repeating her. [as received] Trevisin asserts that Farsetti insisted that they came to Bulgaria in August not only because he was free then, but because "this was just before the 'Shield-82' military exercises started" (the exercises of the Warsaw Treaty countries).

Gabriella Trevisin expressed no complaints with the inquest whatsoever. "My investigator showed plenty of patience and he never exercised any pressure on me", she stressed.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow by Paolo Farsetti's interrogation.

BTA DENOUNCES NEW CHARGE AGAINST ANTONOV

AU021933 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 2 Mar 83

["BTA Announcement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (BTA) -- A political provocation which is ranked as one of the most malevolent in Europe's history, is taking a new outrageous course. For the more than 3 months having elapsed since the detention of the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov in Rome, the ungroundedness of the accusations levelled at him by charges of complicity in the assassination attempt upon the life of Pope John Paul II has become absolutely clear. But instead of putting the anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign to an end, its authors and inspirers are now trying to pump fresh vigour into it. According to reports by the news agencies, Sergey Antonov is said to have been informed officially that another inquiry is being initialled into him - one of implication in the plan for slaying Lech Walesa, the leader of the former "Solidarity" trade union, during the latter's visit to Rome. The "revelations" come again from the notorious Mehmet Ali Agca, that same Turkish terrorist who perpetrated the attempt upon the pope's life and whose absolutely invented and externally directed "confessions" serve as the basis for building up the accusations of Sergey Antonov for complicity in the plot against the head of the Roman Catholic church.

The Italian investigation authorities have obviously decided to keep the Bulgarian citizen behind the bars at all cost, and to go on with the campaign against our country and against other socialist countries. Having come to a deadlock in proving "Bulgarian implication" in the papal assassination attempt, they are now trying to push this accusation in the background, to bury it in oblivion and to divert the attention into new phantasmagoric accusations. The falsificaters and slanderers are after a new propaganda effect -- that the slanders against Bulgaria capture the front pages of the Bourgeois press anew. What they want is to resume the anti-socialist campaign meant for a long-term impact.

We would hardly be mistaken in saying that in the NATO subversive centres preparations are now being under way for other provocation operations against the socialist countries in the spirit of the "crusade" proclaimed against them.

The world, however, has accumulated a rich historical experience. The democratic public would not allow being cheated easily. The same public severely condemns all who are making great efforts to poison the international relations, to sow mistrust and hatred among the peoples. Analogical to the Nazi fascist provocation of 1933 through setting the Reichstag on fire the ongoing provocation is also returning boomerang-like on its inspirers and launchers.

BALEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PCI CONGRESS

AU011521 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party left for Milan yesterday. The delegation is led by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party. At the invitation of the Italian Communist Party the Bulgarian delegation will take part in the 16th Congress of the Italian Communists.

PZPR'S ORZACHOWSKI ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS 2 MARCH

AU022005 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, led by Mr Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee, arrived on a business visit here today at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

This afternoon Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the delegation. At the meeting which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, topical matters of the ideological work of the BCP and the Polish United Workers' Party at the present stage were discussed. The meeting was attended by the BCP CC secretaries Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov.

Today the delegation of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party was also received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairmen of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH POLAND BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU021645 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 2nd (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Polish trade has developed dynamically and in 1982 it amounted to 670 million roubles. The high rates of bilateral trade will be preserved this year, too. This has been stressed at today's talks between Bulgarian and Polish businessmen. At the meeting which has been organized on the initiative of the Bulgaro-Polish section with the Bulgarian industrial and commerce chamber, there was stressed the necessity of diversifying reciprocal deliveries. Both parties stressed that there exist possibilities for doing this. Importance was attached to specialization and cooperation which are a (?stable) and promising form of cooperation.

In the Polish delegation there are mainly representatives of organizations trading with machinery and equipment. Stress was laid on the fact that there are conditions for activating the contacts in electronics, are agricultural mechanical engineering and the food and tobacco industry.

The guests were made familiar with the activity of the Bulgarian industrial and commerce chamber members of which are more than 500 departments and organizations in Bulgaria. It has been reported that the chamber maintains contacts with more than 150 kindred organizations abroad and that with 60 of them there have been signed general cooperation agreements.

INDRA, DELEGATION RECEIVED BY SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

LD022236 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] [No dateline as received] Hanoi (CETEKA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, its chairman and Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, was received by Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council and Communist Party Politbureau member, here today.

The two representatives discussed international issues, especially the situation in Europe and South-east Asia and questions of further development of bilateral cooperation.

The Vietnamese representative was pleased by the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation and stressed the important contribution to fraternal relations between the two countries.

Alois Indra expressed satisfaction over the permanent development of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations based on Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism.

The two representatives stressed that the new period of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations was opened by the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, signed during a visit to Vietnam in February 1980 of Czechoslovak party and state delegation, headed by Gustav Husak. They also expressed the firm conviction that these relations will be developed in all spheres.

SRV Reportage on Visit

For Hanoi coverage of the visit of Chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia Alois Indra and his accompanying delegation, beginning 1 March, including meetings with SRV National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and other officials, see the Vietnam section of the 2 March issue of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRIBUNA ON AUSTRIAN ARMS SMUGGLING AFFAIR

AU021129 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 8, 23 Feb 83 p 2

["R"-signed commentary: "Breakneck Conjectures"]

[Text] For a few weeks the majority of Austrian newspapers had a new sensation to report. On 11 January a car in which Austrian customs officials found small arms was stopped at the Klein Haugsdorf border crossing point. Austrian information media immediately unleashed a propaganda merry-go-round over this event, vying with each other in publishing "utterly reliable" reports. There was no lack of increasingly "sensational" revelations. They culminated in the trumped-up charge that Czechoslovakia supplies terrorists with weapons.

This entire campaign made it clear that its organizers were not interested in the affair itself (in that case they would have to wait for the outcome of investigation of the incident by the appropriate authorities), but in seizing a new opportunity to sully Czechoslovakia in the eyes of the Western public, and with the help of "sensational" disclosures and breakneck conjectures in laying the blame on the socialist countries for a phenomenon that is a product of the very nature of capitalism -- terrorism, with which the security bodies of the capitalist countries cannot cope. Because the fabricated so-called Bulgarian trail concerning the attempt on the Pope's life was beginning to cool down, they had to find a new opportunity to attack and sully the socialist countries.

Even Dr Robert Danzinger, general director of the Austrian police, drew attention to the unfounded nature of the diverse conjectures and "arguments" that were disseminated by some Austrian information media in their campaign against Czechoslovakia. Asked whether the weapons were destined for terrorists, he replied: "No, this is not so." And, referring to all kinds of suspicions that were voiced in this context, he added that these were apparently the information media's conjectures.

The opinion of the ARBEITER ZEITUNG, the organ of the Autrian Socialist Party is surely worthy of note.

Referring to information from the Austrian Ministry of Interior; it mentioned that in the background of the whole affair "were people from the West German secret service," and it went on to say: "As in the case of the notorious 'Bulgarian trail' concerning the attempt on the pope's life, in this case, too, the Austrian information media have been engaging in speculations for weeks. However, now it has transpired that the real perpetrators sit in the headquarters of the West German Federal Intelligence Service (BND)." A commentary published by the Bulgarian press agency, too, shows who is behind the speculative "disclosures" of the Austrian press. The commentary states, among other things: "As an expression of displeasure with the policy of neutral Austria ... an attempt has been made to entangle this country, by means of unfounded assertions, in slanders that it serves as the main channel for smuggling weapons from socialist countries to terrorists in Western Europe."

The accusations made by some Western information media that Austria has become "the main transit route for international arms smuggling" were disproved by Minister of Interior Erwin Lanc at a press conference in Vienna on 31 January. It turned out, in fact, that the Czechoslovak weapons in question, the weapons that were taken out of Czechoslovakia, had all the necessary export papers.

A great deal about the objectives of this campaign is suggested in an article in the Austrian daily DIE PRESSE, which expressed the view that hidden behind all this, in all likelihood, is the CIA, which asked the West German intelligence service to carry out this operation. The question is for what purposes does the CIA need these weapons. Were they not to be handed over to some terrorists so that, following their action, the CIA could begin to claim that the trail led to the East, to Prague or Moscow? After all, it is very well known that the CIA or other NATO espionage services are behind assassins, provocateurs, and terrorists.

What can we add to this? Only that the approach of many Austrian information media to the above case proves that some people working in these media are interested not in developing good-neighborly relations with Czechoslovakia but in seizing every opportunity to disturb them.

USSR'S BOTVIN ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD030025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] A festive meeting took place in Prague today on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, at the meeting welcomed Jindrich Polednik, secretary of CPCZ Central Committee, and other guests.

The main address was delivered by Miroslav Zavadil, secretary general of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, then greeted the meeting. He commemorated the 35th anniversary of the victorious February and stressed that ever since its birth the association has represented the support of the working class and the CPCZ in the struggle for the development and strengthening of internationalist friendship with the land of the soviets.

Those present at the meeting then unanimously approved the text of a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee which stresses that they have always remained faithful to the heritage of February and have implemented it to date, above all, by responsible and dedicated work in implementing the policy of the CPCZ.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD JOINT MEETING 16 MAR

LD020047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Today in Prague, the Presidia of the Chambers of the Federal Assembly discussed the report on the state of preparations for the eighth joint meeting of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations. They decided to convene the meeting on 16 March. The main point on the agenda of this joint meeting will be the report of the federal government on the fulfillment of its program declaration.

The Presidia also discussed the stands of the committees of the Chambers regarding the report about dealing with complaints and suggestions of working people which the Federal Assembly received last year.

HAVLIN ATTENDS EDUCATION SEMINAR 2 MAR

LD021845 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] As part of the extensive preparations of the third independent meeting of the Federal Assembly Chamber of Nations, its deputies today attended a seminar entitled: "High Quality of Education as a Condition for the Further Improvement of Advanced Socialist Society."

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the seminar. He spoke in detail on the fulfillment of the tasks for the further advancement of the Czechoslovak educational system. He said that the long-term program of its content and organizational structure deals with the issues of education in a comprehensive way and on a realistic basis. It is of particular importance that the findings of scientific-technological advancement are reflected in the newly-drafted curricula, school programs and textbooks and other educational documents. Comrade Josef Havlin described as essential real socialist influence on young people: their ideological-political education, the clarification of class viewpoints and the use of revolutionary traditions. He said that communist education should become a primary task in working with pupils.

Comrade Josef Havlin went on to speak about the situation at individual levels of our education system. He paid particular attention to the problems of apprenticeship and underlined the exceptional importance of good political and professional education of the future working class. He pointed to inequality in the care given by individual branches of industry to apprenticeship training centers, especially as regards up-to-date teaching aids. Those taking part in the seminar stressed the necessity of improving even more the quality of the political and professional side of teaching in schools and of bringing it as near to practice as possible, and they also spoke in favor of closer links between science and research and our institutions of higher learning.

HOFFMANN ARRIVES IN ZILINA DISTRICT 28 FEB

Visits Computer Institute

LD282158 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today arrived for a 2-day working visit in the Zilina District. He will acquaint himself with the fulfillment of tasks in the sphere of research and development, and with the implementation of their results in the national economy.

First, Comrade Karel Hoffmann visited the Research Institute of Computer Technology, which is geared to the development of minicomputers and microcomputers for all of Czechoslovakia and also within the framework of cooperation among the CEMA countries. Comrade Hoffmann inspected an exhibition of the latest prototypes of computer equipment of this research institute in Zilina and was particularly interested in the progressive systems for the automation of design work. Later, he visited the House of Technology of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society where he inspected specialized work places and lecture halls of this institution, which is one of the largest in Czechoslovakia.

Concludes Visit

LD020510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today ended his 2-day working visit in the Zilina District. On the final day of his stay, he inspected the Research Institute of Ball-Bearings Production Rationalization in Zilina. He inspected the results of the 17-year work of the institute and attended a discussion with its leading workers, where he emphasized the importance of engineering research in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans, particularly in the process of accelerating the cycle of research-development-production use. Comrade Karel Hoffmann then visited the Dairy Research Institute in Zilina, where he inspected the fulfillment of tasks in the research of comprehensive utilization of milk. He was interested in the long-term tasks of the institute from the point of view of better satisfying the needs of the citizens and in questions of raising the quality and effectiveness of research-development activity in this branch of the food industry.

TRIBUNA READER FINDS FAULT WITH SET OF MEASURES

AU021238 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 8 on 23 February on page 7, in the "Selected From Letters to the Editor" column, carries a 1,700-word "JC"-signed article entitled "An Intimately Known Document." The article reviews TRIBUNA readers' reactions to the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy" that went into effect on 1 January 1981.

While the article mostly cites letters that comment approvingly on some principles of the Set of Measures (counterplanning, remuneration, material, and energy savings), it also notes that "a small group of our readers believes that the Set of Measures is essentially good for nothing." It cites in this context a letter from Radomir Pitucha from Ostrava, who wrote: "Being a worker, I conceived of the Set of Measures as something that would introduce statewide work performance norms which would be valid for workers as well as the technical and economic staff. I thought that he who takes more work upon himself would also get paid more.... The Set of Measures has preserved the inequities of past years. People who never did anything are still doing nothing and people who have always worked hard still do...."

Commenting on Pitucha's letter, "JC" says: "It is obvious that at his workplace the Set of Measures has not been adequately explained. There have possibly been mistakes or simplified views in interpreting it. This is nothing unusual. Experiences from analyses that have been made in some enterprises in West Bohemia show that, for the time being, the Set of Measures has not yet fully entered the minds not only of workers, but of technical cadres." The author therefore calls on the managements of enterprises and party, trade union, and youth organizations to respond to the difficulties encountered at individual workplaces in implementing the Set of Measures.

RESULTS OF AGRICULTURE SET OF MEASURES NOTED

AU251218 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 24 Feb 83 p 2

["JS"-signed interview with Josef Martinek, deputy minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic, in the "We Have Asked" column; -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Roughly a year has passed since the introduction of the Set of Measures in Agriculture. What are the results?

[Answer] One year is too short a time for a final evaluation of all indicators. Nevertheless, even now it is possible to say that the set has proved its worth. For example, last year -- compared with 1981 -- profits in agriculture increased 62.7 percent. The average profitability rate was also higher. It is true that, from the viewpoint of climate, last year was exceptionally successful, yet so marked an improvement in a number of indicators speaks clearly in favor of the Set of Measures. However, on the other hand, I would like to say that we are not yet fully successful in stabilizing the labor force in agriculture. Nonetheless, I hope that eventually we will come to terms with even this problem.

CORRECTION TO VECERNIK ARTICLE ON MBFR PROPOSALS

The following correction pertains to the item subtitled "VECERNIK Commentary," published in the 24 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 2. The sourceline should read: Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 17 Feb... (changing "Prague" to "Bratislava" and "Czech" to "Slovak")

KOHL 'NOT PREPARED' FOR GOOD GDR-FRG RELATIONS

LD022103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Bonn, 2 Mar (ADN) -- It is evident from statements by the Federal Government's Press and Information Office that Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in the event of a favorable election result for the CDU/CSU on 6 March, will not be prepared to encourage normal good-neighborly relations between the two German states. Opinions expressed by him in an interview make it clear that for him neither the Basic Treaty nor the Helsinki Final Act are the basis for the development of good relations with the GDR, but rather the CDU/CSU's election program, which explains that the treaties signed are of an interim nature and that for the CDU/CSU the German reich continues to exist within the 1937 borders. This claim is a gross violation of the European system of treaties in which the results of World War II and post-war developments are specified.

In view of these facts it is quite understandable that in H. Kohl's opinion the present situation between the FRG and the GDR in many respects does not correspond with the treaties and accords. This applies, for example, to the Basic Treaty, which makes it clear that both German states are independent and separate in their internal and external affairs. Many other blatant examples could be quoted to show that in the future a CDU/CSU government would not think of observing the stipulations on disarmament and detente contained in Article 5 of the Basic Treaty. Today it is clear to everyone that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons, which are primarily offensive weapons, would turn the Federal Republic into a powder keg.

In view of this, it is quite strange that in the same interview Kohl considered it fitting to speak about border and identity papers, especially since the FRG is not the least bit prepared to respect the state citizenship of the GDR -- that is to say to accept the simple truth that a state also has state citizens. In this connection it is pointed out here in Bonn that earlier Federal Governments came closer to reality when they spoke of citizens of the GDR. It is better to recall this than to tell horror stories about a young man in the Friedrichstrasse or to slander the GDR in every possible way.

From all this one can only draw the conclusion that the FRG's relations with the GDR are not normal.

PRC-GDR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BEIJING

LD030555 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (ADN) -- An agreement on trade and payments transactions between the GDR and the PRC was signed in Beijing today by Eugen Kattner, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Chen Jie, PRC vice minister of foreign trade and economic relations. Zeng Tuobin, first vice minister of foreign trade and economic relations of the PRC, and Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to China, were also present at the signing.

The document provides, among other things, for GDR deliveries of engineering products, including W-50 trucks, agricultural machinery, and textile machinery. A broad range of scientific equipment is to be supplied by the Carl Zeiss Jena combine. GDR exports will also include medical equipment and x-ray film, laboratory equipment, and various products from those manufactured by the Robotron combine. The GDR is also to supply potash fertilizer.

The PRC will supply tungsten ore and other nonferrous metal products and various animal and vegetable products -- including gut, bristles, ethereal oils, and resin. The 1983 trade agreement also provides for Chinese deliveries of rice, dried fruits, cotton textiles, and other light-industry products.

During the negotiations, the interest of both sides in the further promotion and expansion of trade relations of the basis of mutual advantage was reaffirmed.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT ARRIVES, MET BY HONECKER

LD030938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0918 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN) -- Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in the GDR on Thursday morning on a working visit. He comes at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

HOFFMANN ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON ARMY DAY

AU021234 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Mar 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Defense Minister Issues Order of the Day"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, has congratulated the Army members and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA] on the 27th anniversary of the NVA's founding. Army Gen Hoffmann stresses that under the SED leadership Army members will in the future do all they can to fulfill the class assignment of the 10th party congress. Shoulder to shoulder with the members of the Soviet Armed Forces and other fraternal socialist armies, the NVA defends socialism and peace at a time in which the most aggressive imperialist quarters are pursuing an increasingly dangerous arms race policy and preparations for war. In this effort the soldiers of the German worker-peasant state know that they are in full agreement with the feelings of peaceful people throughout the entire world because they are protecting the prime and most important human right -- the right to live.

Honecker Greetings Published

AU021312 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the soldiers and sailors, noncommissioned officers and mates, warrant officers and officers, generals and admirals, reservists and civilian employees of the NVA on the occasion of its 27th anniversary. It reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the NVA, the SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The NVA members are reliably fulfilling their class assignment given by the 10th party congress and are thus making a great contribution to securing peace and to protecting socialism in accordance with the oath of allegiance to worker-peasant power.

In firm comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies which are united in the Warsaw Pact, a high combat readiness has been guaranteed at all times.

The good results of political ideological education, in the combat training and duty system, find a worthy place among the outstanding achievements of the working people for universally strengthening the GDR. This is to a considerable degree due to the commanders, the political organs, and the party and FDJ organizations.

In view of the dangerous threat to peace resulting from the imperialist course of confrontation and intensive armament, particularly that of the United States, it is today more necessary than before to increase revolutionary vigilance and to always be ready to put a crushing stop to any attempts at aggression. For us there is nothing more important than peace. It is important to ban the danger of war and check the adventurous plans of imperialism which aim at achieving military superiority.

In the future as well, the guarantee of great fighting strength and combat readiness must be constantly given great attention. This is the criterion for successful political and military work and the work of all communists. The main thing is to further develop the leading role of the party, its mobilizing and educational influence on the thoughts and actions of all Army members, to achieve a high degree of readiness for performance and mass initiative in the socialist competition and to ensure that the communists are determinedly leading the struggle. The combat collectives are to be strengthened, and the demands for the quality and steadfastness of troop control, for the higher level of effectiveness of political work and combat training, for discipline and order are to be increase.

For this the political-ideological steeling of the Army members is indispensable.

We express thanks to all fighters in the honorable uniform of the Army of the workers and peasants of the GDR on this day of honor for their readiness to perform and the unselfish fulfillment of the military duty. For the future we wish you health, creative vigor, and all the best in your personal lives.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that the members of the NVA under the leadership of the party of the workers class, in the firm unity of the people and the army, will do everything to honorably fulfill their great tasks in Karl Marx Year 1983.

The GDR Council of Ministers also sent a greetings message.

AGRICULTURAL CULTIVATION TARGETS SET FOR 1983

DW021203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] In view of the weather conditions so far, GDR agriculture must prepare for an early and efficient spring cultivation this year. Peter Findeis, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, said at a press conference in Berlin today that the goal is an unmistakable increase in the yield of all crops. For instance, it is necessary to produce 44.1 quintals of grain per hectare. This target is realistic and in keeping with the need to further catch up with international yield levels, he said.

For this reason it is necessary to work with ideas on maximum yields everywhere and to tap additional reserves with the help of performance comparisons among farms. The deputy minister also drew attention to the need to maintain sound balances between vegetable and livestock production and to rapidly overcome unjustified differences in performance and effectiveness.

EVENT HELD TO COMMEMORATE DEPORTATION OF JEWS

AU021412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[ND/ADN report: "Berlin Commemorates Its 50,000 Jewish Citizens Murdered by Fascism"]

[Summary] Berlin (ND/ADN) -- On 28 February in Berlin on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of mass deportations, an event in the Rotes Rathaus in Berlin and a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial commemorated the death of 50,000 Jewish citizens that were deported by the fascists.

"In the Rathaus representatives of the Berlin Bezirk Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR, the Jewish community of Berlin, the magistrate and the bezirk committee of the National Front, together with people who survived the fascist terror and relatives of victims were present. Also participating were Reginald Grimmer, secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership, other members of the Secretariat, and the first deputy mayor, Hannelore Mensch."

In his address, Herbert Gruenstein, chairman of the Berlin Bezirk Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, stressed that the persecution of Jews was a firm component of the policy of oppression and aggression of German imperialism, which at the same time profited a great deal from the Aryanization of Jewish property. He recalled that in the GDR the ideas of solidarity, friendship among peoples, and humanism have become state policy.

The chairman of the Jewish community of Berlin recalled the sufferings of the Jewish people and stressed the need to pursue the struggle for peace.

In the morning delegations of the SED Bezirk leadership and other committees laid wreaths at the memorial on Grosse Hamburger Street.

HAVASI URGES INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD030029 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The corn and industrial crop growing cooperation held its General Assembly in Kaba today. Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who spoke at the General Assembly, stressed: One of the most important tasks of agriculture and the food industry is that, in addition to a stable balanced supply, it should contribute in a greater degree than ever before to the improvement of the foreign trade balance. It will have to increase non-ruble exports by 13 percent under acutely competitive market conditions. Increased exports are in the interest of the national economy because, as he said, for several years the country must remain solvent in order to stay on its feet. We cannot alter external conditions; but at home, with rational management, with reduction of production costs, with protection of arable land, with development of the system of incentives -- to mention but a few -- the unfavorable influences can be balanced. In the realization of these tasks a significant role awaits the production system, said Ferenc Havasi.

NETHERLANDS TU DELEGATION ATTENDS TALKS

LD261424 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- A Dutch trade union delegation, led by Wim Kok, president of Netherlands Trade Union Confederation (FNV), paid a visit to Hungary on February 25 on the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (CCTU). Their Hungarian partners were headed by CCTU Secretary-General Sandor Gaspar, and it was agreed to further strengthen the relations of the two countries' trade unions. The delegations briefed each other on union issues, and exchanged views on topical questions of the European trade union movement, and on the development of relations and further aims. The FNV delegation left Budapest Friday.

KOROM LEADS DELEGATION TO 16TH PCI CONGRESS

LD021132 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Rome, March 1 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Mihaly Korom, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, that is to attend the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] which opens on March 2, arrived in Milan Tuesday night.

USSR-PRC CONSULTATIONS WILL MAKE U.S. 'UNEASY'

LD022113 Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 2 Mar 83

["Consultations Which Worry Washington (by Stanislaw Glabinski)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 March -- The second round of Soviet-Chinese consultations started Feb. 28 in Moscow, though held in secrecy, without giving it any propaganda publicity, and at a middle diplomatic level, is undoubtedly an event which will make Washington uneasy.

Consultations are obviously an important event, though certainly not yet a breakthrough, and nobody expects that the Moscow talks will result in a quick normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Soviet-Chinese consultations arouse greatest concern in Washington. Washington has been of the opinion for years that the U.S. can profit most by the Soviet-Chinese split and has been trying to use that split in different ways and by different methods to consolidate the U.S. position in the Far East and to (?weaken) the position of the Soviet Union at the same time, and, in fact, also the position of China.

Therefore, as much as possible has been done to maintain, deepen and sharpen Soviet-Chinese controversies. Washington's present uncertainty is deepened by the fact that it departs from the commitments of previous U.S. governments concerning Taiwan, which led to a certain cooling of Chinese-U.S. relations.

It is hard to forecast both the course and results of present consultations in Moscow. The publicity given them by the world press proves, however, that they have been treated as an event of great significance.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS ANDROPOV'S KOMMUNIST ARTICLE

AU011219 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26/27 Feb 83 p 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "Marx and Present-Day Reality"]

[Text] One of the most emotional -- perhaps the most emotional -- discussions that has ever been held since Marxist teachings became a common intellectual asset is the discussion to decide whether these teachings "fit in" with reality or whether they have been "outstripped" by reality. In other words, whether these teachings have "become obsolete." This discussion has become qualitatively more acute since the establishment of the first socialist state and has become even more acute during periods of international tension, including the present period. It is, therefore, logical that Yuriy Andropov's article in the Soviet monthly KOMMUNIST, entitled "Karl Marx's Teachings and Some Problems of Socialist Construction in the USSR," has met with an enormous -- literally enormous -- response throughout the world. One reason for this is that the article represents the first extensive statement made by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on ideological subjects since he took up his new post.

Neither the contents of this article nor its size provide an answer to the question of whether Marx's teachings "fit in" with reality. It is an article in which Karl Marx does not exist as an abstraction divorced from today's reality -- from Soviet reality, from the reality of the entire socialist community and from the reality of the present world. This very fact shows that the author regards the laws discovered by Marx as a signpost to be followed when examining and -- this should be especially stressed -- changing present reality.

He stresses several times that the recognition and acceptance of Marx's teachings means that they should be creatively used in connection with those aims. "Confronting Marx and Marxism-Leninism," Andropov writes, "does not at all amount to mechanically 'comparing' actual life to various formulas. As heirs to our teachers we would be worth nothing if we were content to repeat the truths they discovered and if we relied on the magic force of quotations learned by heart. Marxism is no dogma. It is a living directive on how to act and on the independent work on the complicated tasks posed by every new turn in history."

It is worth stressing three terms from this quotation: "Actual life," "living directive," and "every new turn in history." These terms are proof of a profound understanding of the variety of phenomena, of the speed with which they happen and of changes -- not rarely historical changes -- in their quality. According to the author, it is necessary to rely on independent work and not on magic quotations when responding to and shaping these phenomena. This means the work that is based on a knowledge of Marx's teachings and on the reality as it is. If Marx is treated in this way his teachings can never "become obsolete."

One of the most valuable elements of Andropov's article -- strictly speaking, its crux -- is the fact that he uses this method to analyze modern Soviet society. This analysis shows that Andropov attached basic importance to transforming Marx's teachings into practical politics in order to implement practical aims. This also applies -- perhaps primarily -- to work organization. Andropov says: "It is possible to endlessly repeat Marx's basic ideas that suitable forms of organizing economic activities are necessary in order to accelerate progress of production forces. But things will not budge as long as this theoretical truth is not translated into the specific language of practice." In other words...words alone are not enough. This is the reaffirmation of the old maxim, which is often pooh-poohed, that talking about action cannot replace action. Translated into everyday language this means that, for example, the saying "It was a good conference and everyone said the right thing" has nothing to do with the results that the conference should produce. The same is true of make-believe activities, which take time but which produce nothing good. On the contrary, they may often be harmful. The proud boast "I work from dawn to dusk" actually makes a liar out of whoever makes it. there is also the issue of exhibitionism to which Andropov refers not only in connection with lower and intermediate levels of management, but also in connection with the highest levels. He says: "The leader...who tries to substitute 'pretentious and yet ineffective campaigns' for consistent and intensive organizational efforts can achieve very little."

A large part of Andropov's arguments is devoted to the issue of "mine" and "ours" -- that is, to the issue of the relationship between the individual good and the common good. He defines society's interests as the "highest point of orientation in the development of the economy based on socialist ownership." At the same time he stresses: "Of course, this does not mean that for the sake of the common good socialism allegedly strangles or ignores individual and local interests and the specific needs of various groups of society. Nothing of the kind! As Marx and Engels stressed, an idea has always been put to shame as soon as it dissociated itself from an 'interest.'" What matters in this connection is that individual, local, and other interests do not clash with the common good. This primarily applies to the people who have made it their regular hobby or even vocation to live off society and against society.

The view that socialism automatically solves all social contraditions was rejected a long time ago. This cannot be so in a living organism composed of and created by people. These contraditions are not antagonistic since the basic conflict between capital and labor which exists in capitalist societies has been removed. "Life itself teaches," Andropov continues, "that if this is not taken into consideration then even the contraditions that are not antagonistic in nature may give rise to serious collisions." Life in Poland has also taught us this.

When World War II ended the Soviet Union was no longer the only socialist country in the world; a world socialist system, whose special importance is obvious, has been created. The process of socialist construction in the individual countries of this system was and is complicated and often full of difficulties and, at times, of crises. The variety of roads leading to socialism in various countries is -- while the common principles of this system are maintained -- an element that enriches and strengthens the world system of socialism. Andropov discusses this subject twice: when he says that "at present the term socialism can be explained only by taking into account the enormously rich practical experience of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries" and when he asserts that "the varied experience of the fraternal socialist countries, which is not always identical, is enormous material for theoretically fathoming (the political economics of socialism)."

Andropov's article is an incentive to think over the issue of the application of Marxism in order to understand present-day reality and to skillfully shape the fate of the socialist community now and in the future. It is a valuable article, one that is worth a penetrating study. One reason for this is that its author warns against deviating in all cases from the "reliable, although at times difficult, base of realism," which, especially in politics, is the necessary condition for a correct evaluation of phenomena.

MADEJ CHAIRS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC SESSION

LD021639 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar -- The government Commission for the Coordination of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation today examined the lines of long-range economic and technical cooperation with socialist countries, Poland's trade policy towards socialist countries in 1983, and the current state and lines of action in tourist exchange with socialist countries in 1983-1985.

Head of the commission Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej pointed out that the working out of a long-range concept of economic collaboration with countries of the socialist community and solving the question of repaying Poland's debts towards the West are among the most important tasks of this country's economic policy in 1983.

Poland's contribution to the work on a programme for the long-range development of the CEMA countries are proposals envisaging the share in ventures aimed to increase the supplies of natural gas and liquid fuels and offers for socialist countries to take part in completing unfinished investment projects in Poland and in using productive capacities of the Polish processing industry. This contribution also consists in proposals for socialist countries to cooperate in the development of the Lublin coal mining region.

A proposal was also put forth to set up joint enterprises in selected branches of production that could compete with capitalist countries and scientific and technological bases dealing with areas on which embargo may be imposed. Another suggestion concerns the preparation of agreed plans to use licences already purchased from capitalist countries.

Poland will also strive to make a broader use of international organizations to counteract protectionism and economic restrictions.

In discussing Poland's trade policy towards socialist countries, participants in the debates stressed primarily the correctness of actions aimed to change geographical structure of the Polish foreign trade. It was confirmed by economic restrictions imposed by the U.S. and NATO countries that deepened the already existing difficulties.

In 1983, Polish-Soviet trade turnover is to amount to 9,894 million roubles (9,026 million roubles in 1982), out of which 4,435 million will account for exports (4,202 million in 1982). In 1985, the total payment deficit in Polish-Soviet trade will amount to 7,700 million roubles. This situation makes it necessary for Poland to step up her exports.

Full repayment of this debt till 1990, amounting to 3,100 million roubles as of today, would require to increase Polish exports to the USSR by 17 per cent annually.

As for trade relations with the remaining socialist countries, trade protocols provide for a 7.8 per cent rise over 1982 (6 per cent in exports and 9.5 per cent in imports).

Over 1982, Poland reduced her debt by 152 million roubles, bringing it down to the level of 133 million roubles.

As for tourist exchange with socialist countries, in 1983 all in all 900,000 Poles will visit these countries, including 500,000 via travel agencies. This is a 25 per cent growth as compared with 1982. However, this is much less than in the past years. Polish tourists will visit chiefly Bulgaria and Hungary, and to a smaller extent Romania. The number of package tours of the GDR will also increase.

OBODOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, CHURCH, PARTY

PM011211 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 25 Feb 83 p 17

[Interview with Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, by Alberto Jacoviello on 24 February in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 24 Feb -- [Question] Deputy Prime Minister, Poland is the only Warsaw Pact country governed by a general. You are a civilian and his deputy. How does a civilian work under orders from a military man?

[Answer] Do you imagine that one always says "Yes, sir, General"? I could do so, since I am a captain in the reserves, but this is not the case. General Jaruzelski knows how to listen to his aides -- sometimes for hours. He requests different options to be able to choose the best of them. He works very hard and works us very hard. He loves precision and accuracy. Those were Lenin's qualities. Basically, he has succeeded in making the civilians more efficient, too.

[Question] I came here for the first time in late November 1981, shortly before martial law was proclaimed. My impression is that there are now fewer lines outside the stores, but that prices are higher. Often in Poland uprisings have exploded precisely because of price increases. Are you not afraid that this could happen again?

[Answer] Your impressions regarding lines and prices are correct, but incomes have risen, too.

[Question] Prices, incomes -- a spiral. You have 100 percent inflation. Are you not afraid of it rising?

[Answer] To be exact, inflation in 1982 was 105 percent. Obviously we need some time to rebalance things. Even in a healthy economy inflation on such a scale cannot be conquered overnight. We are using the tool of price increases, but we can only do so to a limited extent. In 1983 it should not exceed 18 percent, in 1984, 15 percent. Incomes will increase by much less.

[Question] But you have not answered my question: Does the government not fear further uprisings?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] Because people are beginning to realize that the price increases are not simply a result of a government decision. They depend primarily on the social performance of labor. It is a tough and onerous science, but the Poles are beginning to perceive it. Do you know what is helping us? We are helped by the fact that the costs of most products are established by firms, not by governments.

[Question] The Polish population has assets of Z500 billion, but you are failing to produce an equivalent amount of goods. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, it is true. For the time being we are not succeeding in this.

[Question] What do you intend to do?

[Answer] We can only try to increase production, increase services, and increase prices.

[Question] Your foreign debt, just with the West, totals $25 billion. A delegation of creditor bankers recently visited here. Did you reach any accords?

[Answer] We will meet again in March.

[Question] But how did it go?

[Answer] The first day was bad; the second day a little less so. Basically they realized what you would realize if you were to ask me for money that I do not have. You could even kill me but the result would not change.

[Question] But did you make any proposals?

[Answer] I personally did not attend the meetings. But we believe it is futile, in our position, to continue the debt from one year to the next. We might as well extend the term by a few years.

[Question] Poland's production machinery is to a considerable extent geared to the West. Now, however, everything seems to be directed toward the Soviet Union. Are you not afraid that this could cause trouble?

[Answer] It is a problem. We are formulating our 3-year plan and on that basis we are planning to extend the fields of our cooperation with the socialist countries to previously unexplored sectors. It is a world with vast and hitherto incompletely exploited resources.

[Question] Your imports from Italy have plummeted, more so than from other Western countries. Why?

[Answer] You should ask your government. Be that as it may, I believe that cooperation between Poland and Italy can be broad and fruitful. The United States is a long way from Italy. Poland is near. Do you not think so?

[Question] Yes, I do. But the USSR, too, is very near to Poland. Anyway, let us proceed to another topic, Deputy Prime Minister: Is there now consensus with the government?

[Answer] I believe so.

[Question] More than last year.

[Answer] Yes, definitely.

[Question] From what do you derive that certainty?

[Answer] From the fact that the time has come to think more clearly. The Poles are excitable, as are the Italians, but then they reason. The Solidarity movement was a movement of young people and young people are often inexperienced. Now those same people are beginning to reason on the basis of the facts. For instance, among the workers who demanded shorter and shorter working hours there is beginning to be a realization of a fact that I pointed out when I was minister of labor, when I said: now it is the workers themselves that are reminding me of it, saying that I was right.

[Question] But Mr Obodowski, Poland has a labor force of 15 million people, while trade union membership is only 1.3 million. How can you talk about concensus?

[Answer] We exert no pressure for workers to join the union. But the figure that you quote, and that is correct, is not homogeneous. There are factories in which the percentage is very low and others in which it is very high. I recently visited a new mine producing very high quality coal. The number of members of the new union is very high.

[Question] A few days ago I interviewed Mr Onyszkiewicz, a member of the national commission of the disbanded Solidarity trade union. He told me that some day the government will need them. Do you agree with that assessment?

[Answer] I do not believe that we will need Mr Onyszkiewicz. What we do need, however, are the workers. We are addressing them so as to build Poland's future together. The entire government and all PZPR leaders are constantly on the move. We visit factories to talk to the workers. We are aware of the need for their understanding and cooperation. I do not know whom Mr Onyszkiewicz and his friends now represent. Anyway, the new trade union is open to all.

[Question] Are relations with the church ones of cooperation or of conflict?

[Answer] In general I would not say that these relations are very bad. With Cardinal Glemp they are good. He belongs to the category of statesmen and it is from this viewpoint that he reasons. Relations with the clergy, with the lower clergy, are very different, however. Many Catholic circles and even some circles of the church hierarchy are trying to play a political role. That is not their function. Nevertheless, the fact remains that in this country the church has never been in a better situation. There are more churches than in 1938. I must also say that I am surprised that so many churches are being constructed in a country with such a serious construction crisis. This is painful for me, since I am not a Catholic. But we cannot do anything about it. If we were to protest, it would be said that we were persecuting the church.

[Question] Will the pope come to Poland in June?

[Answer] Yes, he will come. The responsibility for this visit lies with the Polish Government and Episcopate.

[Question] Mr Obodowski, you are a PZPR member....

[Answer] Yes, since 1947, when I was not yet of age, and I am proud of it.

[Question] Tell me, what is the present stage of the party?

[Answer] We have 2.4 million members. The total figure has increased, especially in recent months. First there was a process of decline. But now it is not easy to join the party. There must be many guarantees; it is necessary to display civil courage. In Poland there is a widespread theory that all ills stem from the party. I personally am combating this theory. My opinion is that the errors resulted not from the mass of members but from the leadership.

[Question] Were the leaderships always mistaken, then?

[Answer] Not always, but often. From the founding of the People's Republic the PZPR leadership has changed abnormally four times -- that is, as a result of serious social and political tensions. At the latest congress we approved new machinery for electing the leadership and for monitoring its workings.

[Question] One final question. What is your hope: that General Jaruzelski will soon make way for a civilian government leader, that General Jaruzelski will become a civilian, or that he will retain his post for life?

[Answer] You should not ask me this question. General Jaruzelski is my friend; I trust him and he trusts me. Therefore, I would like him to remain my boss, either as a soldier or as a civilian. But I know what you are driving at with your question. I will not answer you, not because I do not want to but because we have only begun thinking about it and there is nothing specific yet.

[Question] But you are attributing to me a question that I did not ask. Would you care to tell me what question you believe I intended to put to you?

[Answer] I would rather leave things as I have said.

PZPR'S GORYWODA SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC REFORMS

LD030350 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 March -- [Word indistinct]-date inflationary trends were not counteracted the surplus of money in the hands of society exceeding the [word indistinct] of commodities on the market which amounts to 500 billion zlotys would range from 1.3 to 1.4 trillion zlotys in 1984 and would exceed 2 trillion zlotys in 1985.

It will be necessary, then, to take up the whole complex of moves which would both influence work discipline, budget savings and production growth for the market and restore proper -- from the point of view of the economic growth -- proportions between pay and social security.

Such a complex of ventures is included in the government anti-inflationary programme, said PUWP CC Secretary Manfred Gorywoda at a national meeting of PUWP CC lectures held here today.

Characterizing present economic conditions Manfred Gorywoda pointed to three main sources of threats: difficulties with supply, situation concerning investment projects and shortage of production employees.

A significant problem for the economy will be decreased purchase of animals for slaughter, which -- according to forecasts will most probably occur already in the second [word indistinct] of this year, and this will obviously influence the supply of meat and meat preserves in the second half year, said Gorywoda.

Every effort will be made to secure the supply of rationed meat, with decreased deliveries for other customers. Already at present the supply of meat not to the market has been decreased (?by) about 10 thousand tonnes. [sentence as received] To counter-act this situation attempts are made to enliven poultry farming, and (?exchange) transactions with other countries are stimulated, Manfred Gorywoda went on.

Concern is aroused by visible reluctance of enterprises to assign obstained means for development.

The PUWP CC secretary pointed to a highly negative phenomenon of financial dishonesty and some industrial plants which hide their profits in artificially overestimated costs. Such actions are of a criminal character and should be treated as such.

BARCIKOWSKI ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR MARTIAL LAW

AU011434 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Feb 83 p 2

[Report signed "M": "There Is No Vacuum"]

[Excerpts] The situation of the party and inside the party before, during, and since the suspension of martial law is presented by Politburo member and the PZPR Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski in an extensive interview with Boguslaw Rychwalski in ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY Number 5. We print extracts from it:

"So martial law was forced on us by a situation which circumstances had exaggerated far beyond the mere question of to be or not to be a party.... We must not draw hasty conclusions from the fact that martial law was introduced during a period of great party weakness. And those who think that the decision to declare martial law was made outside the party are wrong.... What happened on 13 December happened by party mandate. Is it a coincidence that Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected Central Committee first secretary during the fourth Central Committee Plenum, or is it a coincidence that he assumed leadership of the Military Council of National Salvation? Only naive people or those who like sowing confusion among our ranks can say that our party was losing its leadership role in the state. The party never watched events from the wings, neither did anyone ever free it from making difficult decisions....

"The thought that one can build the party's leadership role on the strength of the Army is -- forgive me -- stupid. The party's position in society can only be strengthened with political activities based on programmatic principles. The ninth congress formed these principles. They are contained in the slogan: Rebirth -- reforms -- battle with the opponent...."

GUETTA ON JARUZELSKI SPEECH, ZLP, POPE'S VISIT

PM021647 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Bernard Guetta article: "General Jaruzelski Condemns 'Hostile' Intellectuals and 'Indecisive' Communists"]

[Text] The "rejection front" which the Polish authorities are continuing to encounter nearly 15 months after the introduction of martial law has led General Jaruzelski to abruptly take a harsher tone. In a speech delivered on Saturday 26 February to a PZPR Warsaw regional organization conference, the president of the Military Council of National Salvation condemned both intellectuals who are "hostile" to the government and those party members whose "indecisiveness" is persisting and who "are not obliged," he said, to remain party members.

"It is sad," General Jaruzelski said according to the report given by the PAP agency on Sunday, "that unfavorable changes have taken place in some intellectual circles over the past few years." "Antisocialist, reactionary, sometimes embarrassing" ideas "of primitive unilaterality have taken roots in some such circles," and the "number of educated people taking part in antistate activities is cause for concern." He added that "administrative means should be an argument vis-a-vis openly hostile, adventurist, and destructive activity."

Those are not empty threats since the previous day the Central Committee had convened a conference at its headquarters of the 270 writers who are party members -- a conference which certainly seems to toll the knell of the Polish Writers' Union [ZLP].

The association which, since a congress held in December 1981 amid the euphoria of the Solidarity period, had been chaired by Jan Jozef Szczepanski, a liberal Catholic, had hitherto merely had its activities "suspended."

Since it has not agreed to toe the line of its own accord it is now likely to be purely and simply dissolved as Solidarity, the Students' Union, rural Solidarity and the journalists' and actors' associations already have been and as the association of film producers could be shortly.

"The influence which socialism's adversaries have kept in the bodies of the ZLP," Mr Wolek, deputy chief of the Central Committee culture section, told this conference, "means that it is not yet possible to revive the ZLP." At the end of the meeting Mr Barcikowski, for his part, expressed the view that "the usefulness of the ZLP's existence and activity has been recognized provided it makes internal changes (in other words a leadership reshuffle) and carries out reappraisals making it possible for each of its members to feel a full member."

The conference's final resolution was even more explicit, calling on the ZLP to reshape its charter, especially with the aim of "confirming its acceptance" of the system's constitutional principles and preventing the presence within it of writers "collaborating with centers of anti-Polish subversion." This last point is aimed at the large numbers of authors, among the best, who have their works published in Polish abroad and, in short, the aim of the operation is to make the ZLP the regime's partner "in implementing the socialist state's cultural policy." For his part the association's present chairman stated after his election 2 years ago: "A writer cannot be a tool used to program society's attitudes and opinions."

Following this offensive there is scarcely any doubt about the association's fate, but the important thing is that a communist regime which also has all the powers of a military dictatorship should be forced in this way to admit its inability to overcome the passive resistance put up against it. It is probably true, as General Jaruzelski said when condemning the attempt to "intimidate" the authorities by "the prospect of an eternal crisis and the impossibility of reforming socialism," that "intellectual circles, forgetting that they owe their education to the working class' efforts, have sided with the enemy."

There is also no doubt that even in the party ranks enthusiasm in defending and supporting the regime is extremely limited. The difficulty is so real that the junta chief was unable to gloss over it, going so far as to say that "a great deal still has to be done" to strengthen the "ties" between the PZPR and the working class and that it is "impossible not to notice that a number of party organizations are still not sufficiently active. It is time that they "fully revive their activity and move on to the political offensive," he said before asking that "the PZPR's presence (in society) be reflected in an active and civic attitude, participation by its members in the trade unions, self-management committees, and social organizations."

This last sentence seems to confirm the authorities' will to resort to "administrative measures" in this case, too, by ordering party members to join the trade unions set up after Solidarity's dissolution which only 10 percent of employees, of which only 200,000 of the 2.5 million party members, have so far joined.

While both sides maintain that negotiations between the church and the state on plans for John Paul II's visit to his homeland are continuing in good conditions, the Episcopate has just protested very strongly the attacks launched in December and January in the Soviet and Czechoslovak press against the pope following revelations about possible Bulgarian participation in the assassination attempt on him. Recalling that the Vatican was accused of "subversive activity" against Poland, the bishops state that "this type of accusation deeply offends the convictions and feelings of believers for whom the holy father is the supreme moral authority" and "damages accord among peoples, their friendship, and world peace."

In the same communique the Episcopate states that the country expects an "amnesty for people sentenced under the terms of martial law" to be proclaimed before the pope's arrival. It stresses that "national reconciliation" is a "necessity" and that the workers must have the right to "form trade unions which suit them and really defend their interests while taking account of the state's interests." Finally, as if this statement published on Friday was a reply in advance to General Jaruzelski's speech, it states that "men of science and culture must have good living and working conditions and the right to form associations."

WARSAW REPORTS PLANE HIJACKED TO VIENNA

LD022132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The press spokesman of the Polish Airline LOT reports that a plane belonging to the airline, IL 18, which was on a scheduled flight from Warsaw to Sofia, was hijacked to Vienna today. The perpetrators were two members of the crew, the pilot and the mechanic. At noon the Polish airline LOT sent another plane to Vienna. All the passengers with the exception of those responsible for the hijacking and their families, have left for Sofia by air.

OBODOWSKI DELIVERS MESSAGE TO IRAQ'S HUSAYN

LD030008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, who is making an official visit to Iraq, was received yesterday by President Saddam Husayn. He handed him a personal message from Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the visit issues concerning the development of bilateral cooperation and economic and trade exchange in the immediate future and in the long term were discussed.

ANDREI WRITES ON PEACE, DISARMAMENT PROGRAMS

AU011501 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 9, 24 Feb 83 pp 5, 6

[Article by Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs: "The RCP's and Socialist Romania's Peace and Disarmament Program in Complete Accord With All the Nations' Basic Aspirations for Peace and Progress"]

[Text] Within the scope of its policy and many-sided activities in the sphere of international relations, Socialist Romania gives major attention to safeguarding peace and consolidating international security, to halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, and to avoiding a new world war. As one of the primary requirements of contemporary times, disarmament and safeguarding peace constitute cardinal goals for Socialist Romania's foreign policy. Combining its own ideas, proposals, and initiatives with those of other states, Romania has worked out an all-comprehensive and coherent program of peace and disarmament fully in accord with the vital interests and aspirations of the Romanian people and with the basic concept of the new society that they are building, since socialism and peace are inseparably linked. This dynamic and realistic program is based on an analysis of the international situation and of the major political, national, social, and economic processes that are occurring in the world; it incorporates the most important requirements of mankind and of historical progress and it meets the ardent aspirations of all nations.

Romania's peace and disarmament program and its resolute and consistent engagement in the struggle to achieve those vital objectives are directly linked to the party secretary general and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and bear the mark of his thinking and his international sociopolitical activities; they are stamped by the political-moral traits of a communist, revolutionary militant, and ardent patriot inspired by the most noble feelings toward his people and toward other nations. Blending the scientific analysis of contemporary processes viewed in a revolutionary light with resolute participation in the international arena, Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's concept on how to build a world of peace, free of weapons and arms, has turned into action -- continuous, persevering and resolute action characterized by initiative and originality and resulting in the formulation of the best possible ways and means of implementation. Our country has been making resolute efforts to ensure that the nations are aware of the real situation concerning armaments and disarmament negotiations, and of the threats to peace and national security, stressing that the masses should not be given the illusion that they can live in genuine security and tranquility while vast means of destruction are stockpiled in the world.

The problem of halting the arms race and of disarmament is constantly featured on the agenda of our president's bilateral talks and meetings. At the same time, Romania is carrying out dynamic, persevering, and constructive activities at the United Nations and at other international fora to bring about specific, efficient, and substantial measures to halt the arms race and to take effective steps toward disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. Romania's proposals are based on reason and realities, and constitute a permanent appeal to the nations to take energetic actions; they are not founded on conjecture or on random situations, and they combine simple and complex solutions, partial and final objectives, stressing priorities and blending regional measures with continental and international ones. Romania's stands, conceived in a broad international vision, have the support of the Romanian people, since they reflect their fundamental aspirations and interests, as well as those of the other peoples.

Our country's peace and disarmament program proceeds from the basic elements of Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's concept of safeguarding peace and achieving general and primarily nuclear disarmament: guaranteeing security and ensuring a military balance not by increasing military spending, weapons, and troops, but by continuously cutting them back and through disarmament; incorporating disarmament in a broad policy of eliminating the use and threat of force from international life and of settling interstate problems only through peaceful means, by basing interstate relations on the sound principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and recognition of each people's right to freely decide their destinies, without any foreign interference; combining disarmament with efforts to meet the socio-economic needs of the contemporary world, primarily of the developing countries; participation by all the states in disarmament negotiations and actions; mobilizing the peoples and the masses in support of disarmament; and uniting the efforts of all progressive social forces. Confidence in the role of the peoples constitutes one of the basic components of Romania's disarmament concept.

In view of the current complex international conditions which have created a state of extreme tension, disarmament has become the key to halting the dangerous course of events and to resuming the policy of detente, cooperation, and national independence.

The stands and proposals of Romania and of its president are resolutely promoted in bilateral relations and in international fora of debate and negotiations. The United Nations is still showing the positive effects of the program-documents on disarmament presented on the initiative and in the name of the Romanian president in 1975, 1978, and recently at the second special session on disarmament, when they were reinforced by the signature of 18 million Romanian citizens.

Romania gives the highest priority to halting the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament. Along these lines, our country struggles primarily to halt the production of nuclear arms and to gradually cut existing stockpiles until they are finally eliminated, to put a total ban on all nuclear arms and all mass destruction weapons. At the recent UN special session, Romania suggested that the process of nuclear disarmament should begin with substantial cuts in the nuclear arsenals of the two big powers -- by 50 percent for a start, for example -- as a first step toward the final elimination of nuclear arms. Romania also believes that all the nuclear powers should pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; that could have a very positive effect on beginning substantial negotiations to end the nuclear arms race.

Profoundly concerned about the situation created in Europe by the unprecedented stockpiling of weapons and troops, including nuclear weapons, a situation exacerbated by the development of and by plans to deploy new types of nuclear missiles on the continent, Romania resolutely requested a halt to the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, the reduction and destruction of existing ones, and the elimination of all nuclear arms from the continent. Since the issue of medium-range missiles is of vital interest for all European countries, Romania believes that they should all participate, in one form or another, in the current Geneva negotiations.

The current conditions in Europe make it more necessary than ever to resolutely struggle for a policy of detente, peace, and disarmament, of security and cooperation on the continent. From the very beginning Romania has been in favor of continuing and developing the process begun in Helsinki, which is extremely important for the European nations. Thus, Romania is striving to make the Madrid meeting proceed in a constructive spirit and conclude with positive results, in keeping with peoples' expectations, and to bring about the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe; it also hopes that the Madrid meeting will reassert the principles of the Helsinki Act for interstate relations and will promote the development of political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other relations and ensure the continuity of the security and cooperation process begun in Helsinki, along the path of a united Europe.

In the framework of efforts to achieve disarmament and security in Europe, our country gives special attention to the Balkan area, believing that through joint efforts this area can become an area of good-neighborliness, understanding, cooperation, and peace; of peaceful coexistence, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. Along these lines, Romania suggested that a summit meeting should be organized, after thorough preparations, with the heads of state and government of the Balkan countries. Such an event could have a very positive impact on the entire continent and on the struggle for disarmament and peace in the world.

Freezing and reducing military budgets constitutes one of the major objectives of Romania's persevering efforts to launch the process of disarmament negotiations and to lighten the burden of military spending that is increasingly oppressing all the peoples. Romania's proposal, reasserted at the current UN session, was to freeze military spending at the 1982 level and to begin to gradually cut them back, using the funds thus freed to help the developing countries as well as for the socio-economic progress of the countries involved. That proposal reflects Romania's constant concern with solving the problems of underdevelopment and eliminating the great economic gaps, and with establishing a new world economic order.

Romania gives special attention to the adoption of efficient measures to substantially reduce conventional arms and enhance trust among states, to withdraw troops and dismantle foreign military bases, to restrict the activities of the military blocs and to simultaneously dissolve these blocs. Thus, at the special UN session on disarmament, Romania suggested that the two blocs agree on the lowest possible ceiling for major types of weapons: aircraft, tanks, battleships, missiles, heavy guns, and so forth.

Those measures to halt the arms race and begin disarmament must be implemented in a climate of mutual trust and equal security for all countries; for that, Romania suggested that an international body be established at the United Nations to control and monitor the implementation of the disarmament measures adopted, which the governments must fully support.

The current scope of the arms race and its consequences for mankind's present and future make the struggle for international peace and security and for disarmament the central issue of international affairs. Peace cannot be saved without genuine disarmament measures; the grave problems created by the perpetuation of the economic crisis, of underdevelopment and of economic gaps cannot be solved unless the huge natural and human resources swallowed by the arms race are freed.

In these conditions, Romania stresses the urgent need to intensify the united struggle of all the states, all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces and all peoples to overcome mankind's present crisis and to impose constructive measures toward disarmament, peace, and security. Our country is in the front ranks of this struggle and brings it the prestige and authority of dynamic action and the resolve to further energetically contribute to achieving disarmament and freeing mankind from the burden of military spending, to building a world of peace, in which the peoples can concentrate on their socioeconomic progress and can exercise their fundamental right to life, peace and independence, disarmament, and a free and dignified life.

AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU022003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum AGERPRES 2/3/1983 -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received, in Khartoum, Gheorghe Airinei, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to Sudan. During the talk, which occasioned an exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Sudanese head of state, the particular significance of the summit dialogue was evoked with satisfaction and emphasis was placed on the fact that this dialogue laid the foundations of a durable friendship between the two countries and peoples and outlined the directions of the Romanian-Sudanese cooperation on multiple planes.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS CONCLUSIONS ON IDEOLOGY

LD022313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee adopted the following conclusions on the basis of the introductory report, the discussion held in the Central Committee and the closing speech by the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee:

1. The session of the LCY Central Committee, dedicated to the topical Ideopolitical problems and tasks of the League of Communists, has shown that the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces must strengthen the united ideo-political action aimed at resolutely eliminating all tendencies to bring into question the basic commitments of our revolution and to undermine its achievements and values. The struggle against anarcho-liberalism, dogmatic-bureaucratic forces, the false left and other reactionaries must not stop for a single moment. Room for the affirmation of the historic interests of the working class and their fullest possible implementation must be cleared by eliminating these and similar tendencies.

The discussion at this session has shown that nationalism represents one of the protagonists and props of all antisocialist and anti-self-managing tendencies in our society. All hostile, bureaucratic and counterrevolutionary forces gather around it. We must resolutely, uncompromisingly, and concretely struggle against it in all environments. It is up to the Communists to identify from the very beginning any budding nationalism, to unmask its undermining and petty-political activity and social background and to embark on a public ideological and political battle in order to isolate its protagonists in the masses. The basic battle against every individual form of nationalism must be waged in the environment in which it has appeared, with the obligatory support of our entire social community and the LCY as a whole.

It is necessary that the League of Communists wage a constant and offensive ideological action in order to build and further strengthen the self-managing position and constitutional rights of our working people, nations and nationalities. It is important that we do not commit ourselves only in the forums and our central committees, but that we work within the front of the socialist forces, in the Socialist Alliance and its sections.

The LCY Central Committee and the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists must therefore constantly analyze and assess the phenomena of all kinds of activity of the class enemy in order to undertake a timely and continuous ideological offensive of the League of Communists within the front of the socialist forces and delegate assemblies.

2. Proceeding from the work orientation program of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, more concrete proposals for further activity will be prepared by the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists and the Commission for the Ideological and Theoretical Work Within the LCY, as well as by the Center for Social Research of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Marxist centers of the provincial committees of the League of Communists.

3. Some questions which have been mentioned concretely during the discussion will continue to be the subject of discussions at the sessions of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and commissions, and at other forms of activity of the League of Communists.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES MEETS 1 MARCH

LD012155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- This afternoon the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces (with Nikola Kmezic in the chair) discussed the economic position of domestic air carriers and established proposals for some legislative material in the spheres of finance and economic relations with other countries. The chamber also adopted the conclusions on Yugoslav market supplies of the most important consumer goods.

Mustafa Nazmi, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, submitted the introductory report on current problems in air transport. Opening his report, he stressed that air transport has had a high rate of growth in the past period as a result of dynamic economic and social development, an increase in tourist traffic, the large number of workers temporarily employed abroad and the sudden increase in the volume of investment work on foreign markets. To this should be added the increasingly developed relations between our country and underdeveloped and developing countries which has also made the increase in the volume of work of this form of transport possible. As opposed to such positive trends in the earlier period when the air transport realized a high rate of growth and carried out speedy modernization of its capacities, commencing in 1980 a period of stagnation and a fall in the volume of work both in domestic as well as in international transport began.

The volume of work in air transport, measured by the number of passengers carried in 1982, is lower than the volume realized in 1979. If we add to this the growing difficulties in the supply of aviation fuel and spare parts, and the problems linked with illiquidity in foreign exchange due to the impossibility of converting dinars into foreign exchange and the growing differences in the rate of exchange, the problems that have accumulated in air transport leading to losses can be grasped.

The shortage of jet fuel and the continuous increase in its prices as well as the great differences in the price of domestic and imported aviation fuel have led to serious disruptions in running the transport system, which have resulted in delays, the merging of flights, and flight cancellations, all of which has had an unfavorable influence on the quality of the transport service and the income of work organizations.

According to the 9-month figures from last year, losses in current operations have increased 2.2 times and are 7 times higher compared to the loss per worker in the economy.

As opposed to charter transport, problems are appearing mostly in regular air transport, that is, in JAT which is duty-bound to maintain its timetable of flights regardless of the number of passengers.

The conclusions regarding the associating of air carriers, adopted by our top political organs, as well as obligations contained in the special agreement on the implementation of the transport policy in air transport are being realized only very slowly. Attempts made so far to promote mutual cooperation and associating have yielded no results.

The measures and activities of the Federal Executive Council were directed, above all, at overcoming the difficulties in current business activity, such as the regular supply of fuel, increase in tariffs and provision of resources to meet foreign exchange obligations.

Thus, in order to resolve the foreign exchange illiquidity, the Federal Executive Council intervened last year with a temporary credit from the permanent foreign exchange reserves amounting to $35 million. However, the fact is that systemic solutions to meet the foreign exchange obligations through carrying domestic passengers on foreign routes have not yet been found and thus JAT's present obligations to other countries amount to about $24 million.

Following the introductory report by Mustafa Nazmi, member of the Federal Executive Council, Borislav Jovic, delegate from Serbia, stressed that the basic problem presently faced by our air carriers is the shortage of foreign exchange to meet obligations abroad, purchase parts, and buy fuel. Our carriers pay for all services in dinars while their costs are almost exclusively in foreign currency. Though the tourist industry also derives considerable benefit from the successful business activity and work of air carriers, it does not bear the same risk. The case is the same with domestic routes, which are often unprofitable, but which are not abolished for more or less political reasons.

Following the debate on the problems and position of air transport, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly adopted conclusions that note that today's debate has contributed to examining the most current problems of organizations of associated labor which run air transport. The debate has also demonstrated that there is a need to examine more fully some problems of air transport that were not the subject of discussion at today's session.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces recommends that organizations of associated labor in air transport intensify work regarding the promotion of their business, the improvement of their internal organization, the quality and range of transport services, the increase of services for exports, the more efficient elimination of subjective weaknesses in work, in order to ensure in this way more economical and profitable business activity and to contribute to the promotion of their economic position.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces has been acquainted with and backs the measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council to promote the economic position of air transport as well as the directions to resolve the existing problems in this sphere, in line with the orientations established in the 1983 resolution.

In this connection the chamber points to the need for the Federal Executive Council, within the framework of its powers, to examine the possibilities for overcoming the difficulties experienced by air carriers which have arisen because of foreign exchange obligations with foreign partners in 1982, as well as to propose systemic solutions that would facilitate a more long-term resolution of the issue of obligations stemming from conventions and contracts that air carriers have with other countries.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted the law on long-term industrial cooperation, business and technical cooperation and on obtaining and passing on the material right to technology between organizations of associated labor and foreign persons. This law established the forms of long-term production cooperation between domestic organizations of associated labor and foreign partners, the conditions and methods in which individual forms of long-term cooperation can be implemented, the procedure of approval and entry in the special register of such contracts and the ways of paying for and of obtaining payments on the basis of completed contracts.

At their session today the delegates of the Yugoslav Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted the decision on the obligations of the republics and autonomous provinces this year on payments of funds to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake in Montenegro.

In line with this decision, this year the republics and provinces will pay into the fund for the rehabilitation of areas destroyed by the earthquake the following amounts:

Funds on which there is no obligation to pay back -- Bosnia-Hercegovina, 656,300,000 dinars; Macedonia 294,700,000; Slovenia 815,200,000; Serbia, without the provinces, 1.3 billion; Croatia 1.4 billion; Montenegro 110,500,000; Vojvodina 604,100,000; and Kosovo 124,700,000 dinars.

In the form of credits, Bosnia-Hercegovina will pay into the fund 349,100,000 dinars; Macedonia 156,800,000; Slovenia 433,700,000; Serbia, without provinces, 671,700,000; Croatia 742 million; Montenegro 58.8 million; Vojvodina 321,400,000; and Kosovo 66.3 million dinars.

At the end of the session, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted conclusions concerning market supply problems. The conclusions stress that the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of 1 February this year, along with measures taken, are not being carried out consistently and on time, particularly in some areas. The Chamber points out that the implementation of the adopted and proposed measures to resolve the problem of supplies calls for the immediate implementation of tasks and obligations by all authorities in resolving the problems in this sector.

Proceeding from the conclusiosn of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the population's supply of consumer goods on the unified Yugoslav market and from the report of the SFRY Presidency, the Chamber stresses the need to call to account all those who do not implement speedily and efficiently the adopted and proposed measures aimed at overcoming this problem of exceptional political sensitivity and economic significance.

Considerably greater activity is necessary aimed at the speedier planning and application of adopted and agreed measures and at eliminating numerous administrative obstacles in organs and organizations at the federal level, in the republics and provinces and in municipalities and towns, in order that measures adopted with the aim of improving supplies can yield the planned effects. In this, exceptional significance is attached to measures that should make it possible to commit certain foreign exchange resources to the import of raw materials and reproduction materials as well as of the most necessary products of significance for the population's standard of living and for bridging the time gap that arises in connection with the inflow and use of foreign exchange to pay for priority imports of certain products to supply the unified Yugoslav market, and on this basis, creating conditions for an increase in production.

The Federal Executive Council should, in cooperation with the republics and provinces, urgently take relevant measures to resolve the problems connected with the provision of guarantees by business banks to organizations of associated labor for the use of approved commodity credits abroad for the import of edible oil, wheat, soya and soya pulp to supply the unified Yugoslav market with these products. It is also necessary for the Federal Executive Council to ensure with additional measures the exemption on the use of commodity credits for the imports of edible oil, wheat, soya and soya pulp, from the limit which banks empowered to carry out business with foreign countries can conclude credit deals with other countries or provide guarantees for such business in 1983.

The chamber points out the need for the Federal Executive Council to take concrete measures within the sphere of its powers, in cooperation with the republics and provinces, to resolve the problems of differences in the rates of exchange when importing priority products to supply the unified Yugoslav market. In the same vein, it is also necessary that republics and provinces take concrete measures to resolve the problems of differences in exchange rates when importing products of vital significance for the living standard of the population.

The Federal Secretariat for the Market and General Economic Affairs was asked to submit a report on the supply of the market with fresh meat, with reference to establishing the state of reserves of fresh meat in cold storage, on contracts concluded on exports and on contracts concluded on the supply of the tourist industry.

Lastly, a demand was sent to the relevant federal organs to submit a report on the implementation of the law on providing foreign exchange resources for the import of oil, oil derivatives and coking coal.

AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED REPUBLICS BLOCKED

LD022139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- The federal fund for the speedier development of insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo is penniless. Because 517 million dinars of obligations that are due have not been paid, the fund's account was blocked yesterday by Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance. According to Mustafa Plajkic, president of the fund's assembly, this makes it virtually impossible to pay any money to collectives in underdeveloped republics and Kosovo.

This would not have happened if Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia (without the provinces) Vojvodina and Kosovo had paid 11,424,000,000 dinars owed for last year. In view of the fact that a large amount comes due for payment at the beginning of every year, the fund's account is exhausted very quickly. However, this year obligations were considerably higher then the inflow of funds and the debt had to be settled by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, which subsequently asked that all the fund's financial operations be stopped.

The federal secretary for finance's move is quite understandable and is in keeping with the law, but, in Plajkic's view, at the same time that the fund's account was blocked a ban should have been imposed on spending by those sociopolitical communities that had not met their obligations to the fund. Because of this a request has been conveyed to the federal secretary for finance asking him to make use of his legal powers and compel debtors to pay what they owe so that the fund can resume its work.

According to the financial plan for this year a total of 75,726,000,000 dinars should be collected for the development of underdeveloped republics and Kosovo. Much more discipline and respect for one's obligations will be needed, in Plajkic's view, if such a large amount of money is to reach those for whom it is intended. Without that, it is difficult to expect the fund to be able to carry out all its tasks.

Information Secretariat Statement

LD022153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- In connection with the report published by TANJUG yesterday, that the account of the federal fund for provision of credit to the insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo had been blocked, the Federal Secretariat for Information has issued the following statement:

"At the request of the Yugoslav National Bank, the Federal Secretariat for Finance has issued a directive to the social accounting service to block the resources the fund uses for meeting obligations towards the Yugoslav National Bank. [sentence as received]

"The chairman of the fund's assembly has said that accounts of sociopolitical communities that have not met their obligations to the fund should also have been blocked.

"The Federal Secretariat for Finance was not able to issue a directive to the social accounting service to block budgets of the republics and autonomous provinces that had not met their obligations to the fund because until the moment of blocking the fund's resources, such a request had not been received by this secretariat."

SMOLE STATEMENT ON PROBLEM BANKS DISCUSSED

AU020857 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 83 p 5

[Biserka Matic report]

[Excerpts] The recent statement by Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, at the last session of the Committee for the Credit and Monetary System [of the SFRY Assembly] in which he named four more banks -- in addition to the Privredna Bank of Zagreb which was previously known -- as being unable to meet their financial commitments to foreign countries and even being unable to pay the interest due, returned like a boomerang to the SFRY Assembly. Yesterday, again at a session of the Committee for the Credit and Monetary System, it was discussed under the agenda item "Explanations and announcements by Federal Executive Council representatives to delegates' requests."

Explaining to the delegates that he was aware of the risk he took when he made the statement about the banks which cannot pay the interest on their foreign debts, Janko Smole said that he was ready to accept all the consequences if it were established that he was wrong. He had received his information from the Yugoslav Banks Association and he also quoted the telex messages from some commercial banks which announced that they could not pay the interest due. In this way, Smole said yesterday, I only wanted to draw attention to the unacceptable lack of financial discipline -- not publicly discredit them -- for these data were known both at home and abroad among banking people. To protect the journalists I must say that I made the statement and not they. If it is thought that I should speak anonymously, in fables, then I am bound to say that somebody else should take my place. Well, I did this premeditatedly because I believe that any manifestation of poor financial discipline could be unfavorably reflected on the outcome of the negotiations we are conducting on new borrowing abroad.

Janko Smole also rejected the accusation that he was "selecting" among the banks and warned that foreign banks do not wish to grant loans to those banks which send them various explanations about why they are unable to pay their debts or the interest due. He stressed that the foreign banks were not interested in the explanations and they were not prepared to consider any reasons, not even the one that Yugoslavia had no foreign exchange market since 1980 and that the economy is facing great difficulties, which are the excuses used by some banks for their poor financial discipline.

Radovan Makic: "Smole Was Right"

Explaining the reasons why the banks in their regions -- which is to say in Vojvodina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia -- are unable to pay interest, the delegates wandered into the field of well-known economic difficulties and so-called objective circumstances. In other words, they drew attention to structural problems, projects of general social interst and lack of financial discipline with regard to the Yugoslav National Bank, and they requested that the reasons for the four banks' inability to pay the interest due be discussed in the light of these circumstances.

Radovan Makic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, also joined in the discussion, stating that subjective behavior, in addition to objective difficulties, had brought the country to the present difficulties.

This behavior contributed greatly to spoiling Yugoslavia's credit rating abroad. Is it possible to understand that due to a bank's delay in paying as little as $20,000 -- a sum which, for instance, this bank could buy from foreign exchange deposits kept by its employees -- the prestige of the country could be jeopardized? I must say, Makic stressed, that Smole was right to draw attention to the behavior of the four banks.

The warning obviously had a good effect on the Vojvodina Bank, which was Smole's aim, for it has met all its commitments. However, the latest data for February show that four banks are still failing to meet their commitments, which means that the Stopanska Banka [of Skopje], the Kosovo Bank, the Investment Bank of Titograd, and the Privredna Banka of Zagreb are still in arrears.

BORBA Supports Smole Position

AU020911 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 83 p 3

[Djoko Kesic "Assembly Chronicle"]

[Excerpts] In the discussion on the report of the SFRY Presidency at a joint session of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly tomorrow, it may be expected that the delegates will support this document, but at the same time it is assessed that the discussion will be both fruitful and polemical. In any case, our present economic situation demands this.

An acrimonious discussion, which at first has no essential connection with the SFRY Presidency report and which was conducted in the Assembly Committee for Credit and Monetary System, fits in nicely with all this. Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, was exposed to cross-fire criticism by the delegates of the republics and provinces where the banks are situated which were said by Smole to have been unable to regularly pay the interest on the loans they obtained abroad.

This session of the Committee for Credit and Monetary System turned into a direct attack on Janko Smole and his allegedly malicious statement aimed at discrediting these banks. In our opinion, Smole defended the principled positions of our country, stating that the explanations such as "for objective reasons, we are unable to pay the interest due" in fact show an unacceptable lack of financial discipline.

We have unofficially learned that after Smole's statement naming the banks was published, the bankers and delegates tried to cover up their business inconsistency through pressure on Smole to make him "admit" that the press pushed the whole matter into the open by falsely reporting his statement.

We must certainly point out that we have been impressed by the consistency shown by Smole, who even said that if he is to speak in fables somebody else should take his place.

In fact, the roots of the dispute lie in a quite different field. It was recently announced that only the five soundest banks will be able to borrow abroad, and a bill is being prepared in this respect on the method of borrowing in 1983 and 1984. The five named banks certainly are not among the selected banks. In other words, all this endangers the present positions of the republics and provinces and their present practice of borrowing abroad.

PRESIDENCY ENDORSES NONALIGNED PLATFORM

LD021943 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today with President Petar Stambolic in the chiar.

The session examined and endorsed a platform for Yugoslavia's participation in the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. The platform had previously been discussed and endorsed by a joint session of the federal chamber's Committee for Foreign Trade and the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, and by the last session of the Coordinating Commission for preparing the Yugoslav delegation for the seventh conference.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, informed the Presidency about his recent friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of the Libyan chief of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It was stated that on this occasion a closeness of views was apparent on international questions discussed by the two sides and on the significance of the forthcoming Nonaligned Conference in the present very serious international situation. Mutual readiness and desire for further promotion of already highly developed bilateral cooperation was also displayed. The Presidency also examined other related matters.

PLANINC SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD022106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Labin, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Our strength in the present difficult economic situation lies in our ability to mobilize every worker to work for higher production, our pooling of associated labor within the framework of the entire reproduction system and our promotion of brotherhood, unity, self-management and everything that we build under Tito's leadership. This was stated today by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, when opening (tupljak) a new shaft in the area of the Rasa coal mines in Istria.

This is not the first time we have been in a difficult situation. There have been periods of political and economic strain in our history, and when we emerged from them we were actually stronger. The current situation is similar and the problems facing us cannot be resolved by means of Federal Executive Council measures alone. They require the full mobilization of associated labor. I personally do not believe in the need for etatist measures if workers' actions do not get under way in every commune, Milka Planinc said.

Commenting on the forthcoming Seventh Nonaligned Summit meeting in New Delhi, Milka Planinc said that the conference was certain to give impetus to the efforts to mobilize nonaligned countries. This should alleviate the deep economic disruption in the world. The countries most adversely affected by this are the poor and developing ones, including Yugoslavia. We must rely on our own resources, Milka Planinc said, not to stand aloof from the world, but to become able to take part in the international division of labor on an equal footing. Other solutions also lie in better utilization of production capacities and cadre and self-management potentials.

Telegrams were sent from today's celebration in Labin to the SFRY Presidency, LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

LCY ACTIVITIES FOR ITALIAN CP CONGRESS NOTED

Delegation Leaves for Congress

LD011521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the PCI [Italian Communist Party] Central Committee, an LCY delegation left for Milan today to attend the 16th PCI Congress. The delegation is led by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It also includes Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Presidium Greets PCI

LD021922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has sent a message to the 16th PCI Congress taking place in Milan. The message reads as follows:

"On behalf of the LCY Central Committee, Communists, and working people of Yugoslavia, we are sending warm comradely greetings to the 16th PCI Congress, and best wishes for its successful and fruitful work. Traditionally close relations, and developed and meaningful cooperation between the LCY and the PCI, which represent an important impetus to the further development of friendly and good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, have made it possible for us to become well acquainted with the activity of Italian Communists aimed at benefiting the working class and people of Italy, and with their historic contribution to the efforts of democratic forces in your country to bring about progressive socioeconomic and political changes.

"The highest meeting of your party is being held at a time that demands that all socialist forces and all forces of progress, democracy and peace make fresh efforts to overcome great difficulties and contradictions facing the present-day world. Many countries, regardless of their socioeconomic and political system, face deep disturbances on the economic, political, and broader social plane. Such trends impose the need for fresh solutions to overcome the crisis, through programs that open up prospects for a struggle of the working class and broadest strata of working people for progressive social transformations in accordance with conditions in each country.

"Yugoslav Communists carefully and sympathetically follow and sincerely support efforts by the PCI aimed at achieving new social relations and an original path of social development that would open up prospects for building a humane and just democratic society. We believe that the establishment of truly democratic relations among all progressive and democratic movements, based on a consistent adherence to principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, and noninterference, as well as on mutual respect, free creative exchange of views and experiences without pressure and imposition, represents a vital condition for socialist transformation and development of socialism as a world process.

"The PCI's contribution to the struggle to ensure respect for these principles is well known and we hold it in high esteem. The present world and international relations are in a grave crisis stemming from intensified confrontation between the great powers and blocs and the increasingly frequent use of force and pressure in international life. The arms race, expounded by the great powers and the blocs, is assuming increasingly dangerous proportions and deprives the world of significant possibilities for resolving the accumulated problems of material and cultural development.

Deterioration in the position of developing countries and the growing gap between the developed and underdeveloped parts of the world represent one of the worst contradictions of the present world, and the numerous hotbeds of crisis and war conflicts threaten peace and deprive numerous peoples of the basic prerequisites for peaceful and independent development. All this confronts the democratic and progressive forces with a great task and increases their responsibility in the intensification of the struggle for peace. For comprehensive development, for relaxation of international tension and for international political and economic relations based on equality. Yugoslavia and Italy and the neighboring peoples are in a sensitive geopolitical area, which is increasingly becoming the scene of intensified interest-promoting rivalry between the blocs. Good-neighborly relations, comprehensive cooperation based on equality and on consistent respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual respect are the basic factors of peace and security and prerequsiites for prosperity in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

"We are endeavoring that the nationalities living in our country and the minorities in neighboring countries represent a factor of rapprochement and stimulate cooperation. We are convinced that the Communists and all progressive and democratic forces of your country support such a Helsinki policy of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and Europe.

"Aware of its obligations in the Nonaligned Movement and remaining consistent with Comrade Tito's historic contribution in the establishment and development of the nonaligned policy and movement, at the seventh conference in New Delhi, Socialist Yugoslavia will also make its contribution to the nonaligned countries' struggle against all forms of the use of force in international relations, pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, and for peace, international security, cooperation, and development, affirming nonalignment as a historic alternative to the policy of bloc division of the world, foreign domination and exploitation.

"Dear comrades, in almost 4 decades of peaceful development, the brotherly nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia have achieved important results in the material and spiritual progress of the country and in the development of socialist self-management as a means of liberating work and the working class and as a foundation of our social system.

"Aware that socialist transformation represents a complex, long and contradictory process, the Yugoslav Communists are facing the present difficulties besetting our society openly and responsibly, examining their causes. In our efforts to overcome these difficulties, we consistently pursue the road of the further development of socialist self-management, equality among our nations and nationalities and the strengthening of our independence and nonaligned foreign policy. Expressing also on this occasion our interest and readiness to continue developing and enriching our cooperation, we wish the 16th PCI Congress fruitful and successful work, convinced that its results will give new great impetus to the struggle of the Italian Communists to continue, together with all progressive and democratic forces in Italian society, to achieve successes in affirming the interests of the working people and an all-round progress of the friendly Italian people," the message from the LCY Central Committee Presidium concludes.

VRATUSA RECEIVES POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

LD022315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March2 (TANJUG) -- Federal Chamber President of the Assembly of Yusoslavia Anton Vratusa today, Wednesday, received in Belgrade a delegation of the Polish Sejm headed by Sejm member Jerzy Grzybczak.

Vratusa informed his guests on a number of questions regarding the functioning of the system of socialist self-management assembly system of delegates and the work and competencies of the Chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Polish parliamentarians -- members of the Sejm commission for working selfmanagement in enterprises -- today also had talks with President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Commission for the Implementation of the Law on Associated Labor Milan Potrc on the functioning of workers selfmanagement in Yugoslavia.

KUKOC-LED LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA

LD011000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- On the basis of the cooperation agreement between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party, an LCY study delegation, led by LCY Central Committee member Ivan Kukoc, has left for Havana. The delegation will be briefed on the basic tasks on the role of the Cuban Communist Party in the field of socioeconomic development.

MIJATOVIC MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD021905 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, Mar 2 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and Portugal and their further promotion, in which both sides are interested was the main theme of the talks today (Wednesday) between Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic and Portuguese State Council member Melo Antunes. Antunes, who is on a short working visit to Yugoslavia and Mijatovic exchanged views also on international relations, particularly the forthcoming Non-Aligned Summit in Delhi. Antunes today conferred also with member of the Yugoslav party leadership Ali Sukrija on social-political and economic trends in Yugoslavia and Portugal.

1 MARCH KOSOVO ASSEMBLY SESSION REPORTED

LD021055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Pristina, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was held today, at which delegates devoted particular attention to two exceptionally significant issues concerning economic and political life listed on the extensive agenda -- the resolution on socioeconomic development of the province this year, and a report on measures and actions aimed at halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Although many problems remain this year, the resolution on the development of the province, which was adopted today, was assessed as a document suggesting the best possible solutions to important questions in the implementation of the policy of overall development of Kosovo and containing concrete tasks.

An everyday and permanent struggle for a greater use of capacities and for increased productivity must be the basic preoccupation of all sociopolitical factors -- from basic organizations of associated labor to the entire province, Imer Pulja, president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly said. He went on to illustrate this by refering to positive trends in Kosovo's industrial production, which has grown over the past 3 months and which in January was as much as 17.9 percent higher than the same month last year.

Today's debate stressed particularly that the realization of one of the most important aims -- the creation of possibilities for employing 13,500 new workers -- also depends on the implementation of all tasks laid down in the resolution.

The emigration of Serbian and Montenegrin nationals, which is continuing, has a negative influence on the overall situation in Kosovo and thus on economic development. At today's session delegates examined a report on the implementation of measures and actions aimed at halting this process in the period from September until the end of December of last year.

The report and the opening speech by Refik Agaj, member of the Executive Council of the Provincial Assembly, stated that the organized ideopolitical struggle of socialist forces, led by the League of Communists, and the involvement of delegate assemblies and all other organs and organizations in decisively opposing hostile activity have created a favorable political and security situation in Kosovo. Confidence of the working people and citizens in the decisiveness and strength of the League of Communists and in the authorities has grown, while scope for enemy activity has been considerably restricted. Intranational relations and intranational trust have improved. There are fewer cases of intranational excesses, quarrels, damage, and intolerance and the number of criminal acts is also on the decrease. Timely reaction and activity by internal affairs, judicial, and other organs to every attempted action by enemies have contributed considerably to the strengthening of confidence, and have led to a decrease in the number of cases of open activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

However, despite this and all the measures which have been undertaken, the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo continues, although on a small scale. In the period from September to December [1982], for example, 223 families totalling 726 members, and 876 individuals left Kosovo. Throughout 1982, a total of 4,650 members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Kosovo. Particularly worrisome is the fact that some 60 individuals [figure as received] left the two most developed and largest municipalities -- Pristina and Titova Mitrovica.

We are aware that counterrevolutionary events have left grave consequences, but we cannot reconcile ourselves to this state of affairs concerning emigration from these two municipalities. Without going into motives, I get the impression that the activity of subjective forces there was insufficient, Agaj said. He stressed that in recent times the emigration of village families had increased as well as the departure of individuals from the province. From September to December last year, 98 village families with 319 members emigrated from Kosovo.

Particularly worrisome is the emigration of highly qualified persons, members of the League of Communists and some cadres from the ranks of Serbs and Montenegrins. In the same period some 100 people, with high and higher vocational education, left Kosovo. Of them, 57 were employed.

The departure of these people creates an atmosphere of fear and insecurity in other people and favors irredentist forces and their aim for an "ethnically" pure Kosovo, Refik Agaj stressed.

The problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins also dominated the delegate debate. In the Chamber of Associated Labor, delegates did not discuss this issue, but at the sociopolitical chamber session the debate on this issue was, at times, heated.

The first participant in the debate, Sretko Trifunovic, caused lively polemics and his statements were challenged. Trifunovic himself challenged a number of statements and figures in the report prepared by the Kosovo Executive Council. He said that over the past 2 years some 10,000 Serbs and Montenegrins left the province, which in his estimate represented 4 percent of the total number of members of these nationalities in Kosovo. Trifunovic also claims that in the past 6 years, Serbs and Montenegrins have been pushed out in many spheres of life and work. This applies to employment, cadre policy, universities, and top jobs in associated labor. This mass emigration of cadres has a particularly negative effect on others. Trifunovic believes that there should be a deeper critical analysis and a re-examination of the practice of implementing the policy of national equality in the province. He also advocated the start of an initiative to draft a comprehensive program, at the federal level, on ways to return to Kosovo for those Serbs and Montenegrins who so desire, which would specify the dynamism of return, creation of conditions and other measures.

Ilija Djukic said that the report should have shed greater light on the essence of the situation and the phenomenon of emigration, asking why it was that emigration showed no signs of slowing down now that the political situation is considerably more favorable and energetic struggle is being waged against the enemy. Now we have to deal with solving everyday questions of working people and citizens, and for this a broad action and common struggle by all is needed. I am afraid that in some environments such an action still does not exist, Djukic said.

Results achieved in the political action to date are obvious, Bajram Seljani said, regardless of how they are interpreted. He added that this action had been continuing on several fronts over the past few months. No one can express doubts over the existence of progressive forces in Kosovo. We have proved that such forces do exist. Naturally, we do not say that we are satisfied with the results, but no one should deny what has been achieved, Seljani said. He believed that some statements and information supplied by Sretko Trifunovic were unacceptable. Every instance of minimizing, dramatizing, and explaining from "other angles" contributes nothing to the stabilization of the situation, and we Communists should not divide ourselves on the basis on who belongs where, Bajram Beljani stated.

Muserefe Mustafa also disagreed with parts of Sretko Trifunovic's speech. She said that she had expected Trifunovic to state the views of his delegate base.

Tahir Ajazi also advocated responsibility for the environment from which a delegate came. He said that no one could use personal statistics when it came to such an important issue as emigration.

Dragan Cukic warned that again the report on measures and actions for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins was late. This subject, according to what had been decided by the Kosovo Assembly, should be discussed every 3 months. He also insisted on the need for a thorough inquiry which should answer the question of why, despite an improvement in the overall sociopolitical climate, emigration is continuing. He also quoted figures showing that over the past 2 years the employment of Serbs and Montenegrins had been unfavorable, stressing that bilingualism is still favored when it comes to allocating jobs. According to Dragan Cukic, unfavorable phenomena are still evident in education, science, and culture. He said that teaching in Serbo-Croatian at some faculties at Pristina University had been so impoverished that a number of lecturers had left. Serious measures should be undertaken. Cukic therefore believed that a separate report on this issue should have been submitted to the assembly. He added that some scientific institutions still have not embarked on the practical implementation of tasks from the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists.